

NO CURE! NO PAY!

Dr. Lawrence's Cough Balsam
It is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

We do not claim to cure consumption when thoroughly tried, but we do claim that those who are cured by it will be saved every year by the timely use of Dr. Lawrence's Cough Balsam.

Many people imagine they have consumption when in reality they only have a bad cold, which can only be cured by proper use of the right kind of medicine. We will fill columns with testimonials, but do not believe in that way of advertising, our idea is to let everybody find it difficult with a cough to try themselves and if not perfectly satisfied, return the empty bottle to the dealer of whom it was bought and receive their money back.

Price for Trial Size, 25 Cts. Family Size \$1.00 per Bottle.

Remember, No Cure, No Pay!

NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—Mr. Chandler, of Kentucky, was nominated for Speaker by the Democratic caucus. He received 166 votes. Mr. Randall of Mo., and Mr. Cox of Va., the Republicans, received 151 and 150 votes, respectively.

—For the twelve months ending October 31, 1888, the excess in value of our exports over imports was \$1,044,944, the total of exports being \$313,463,543, and exceeding the preceding twelve months by \$25,591,040.

—Four ministers and two missionaries were sent from Boston for Africa, and two missionaries among the Vays and Mandingoes of the West Coast.

—In consequence of the quarrel between the different religious nations in Chicago there is a general lockout among the members of International Union No. 14.

—Counterfeit five dollar gold pieces of the issue of 1879 have been discovered in circulation.

—The strike among the oilfield printers in Philadelphia has resulted in a general lockout.

—An will of Mrs. C. H. Northam, of Hartford, contains charitable bequests amounting to \$125,000.

—Richard Wagner, a Russian Pole, at one time a designated agent of the Russian government, was immediately seized by the Russian authorities and sent in exile to Siberia for having deserted some years ago from the military.

—A fire in Chicago destroyed the Farwell block, the largest business building in the city, bounded by Adams, Market, Monroe streets and the river. A panic ensued among the girls employed in the building, and two were killed by throwing themselves from the windows.

—The Evening Journal building was also destroyed with serious loss.

—The official vote of Massachusetts for Governor was 212,367, or 55,979 more than in 1886. For Lieutenant Governor, 160,977, and Butler 150,233, giving Robinson a plurality of 9,864. This gave Robinson 38,665 more than Bishop received last year. Butler received 16,282 over his vote in 1882.

—A fire in the upper story of the Masonic Temple in New York city, destroyed about \$40,000 of property and damaged the building \$30,000.

—Four young persons were drowned in Virginia the other day while returning from a visit to a sick friend, their boat capsizing.

—The sexton in the Boston church in which Rev. Mr. Cudworth dropped dead on Thanksgiving Day dropped dead also.

—Governor Newell, of Oregon, has signed the Weaver's Suffrage bill.

—Two graves were accidentally discovered near Plymouth, Mass., which disclosed the skeletons of two of the first settlers.

—Four persons returning from a hunting expedition were drowned in the Mississippi.

—A call has been issued for a general convention on the subject of Mississippi improvement, to be held in Washington February 23rd next.

—A proposition to return thanks to the Salvation Army for their work caused an informal adjournment of the Town Council of Kingston, Ont.

—After much suffering the crew of the abandoned bark Hamilton J. Mills were rescued in Georgian Bay. Two accompanying barges are supposed to have foundered with all on board.

—News has been received from Ottawa of a threatened Indian revolt in British Columbia.

—Joseph Jewell, hanged at San Jose, Cal., was troubled on the scaffold to see in his own mind why he killed his victim. Later he criticized the justice of the halter, as the result proved, justly.

—A servant, who fell from a third-story window of a hotel in Jersey City, N. J., was impaled on a railing and killed.

—The Chief of Police of Milwaukee, Wis., has received a threatening letter from a man who threatened to kill the town will be burned if he is not soon furnished the large number of workmen now employed in the city.

—The Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company have mortgaged their plant for \$100,000 with which to extend their lines.

—Fetters of violence have passed over Wisconsin and Minnesota, during serious damage.

—A dispatch from Matamoros, Mexico, says that the Rev. Father Miguel Cabo, of Exequielandia, State of Puebla, was attacked a few nights ago by a band of robbers. The priest and two servants were killed, and a niece of the priest was severely wounded. The robbers rifled the house of its valuables.

—Returns received by the government show that the present year will far exceed any year in the export of cattle and sheep from Canada. The total number of cattle shipped and for which sheep have been consigned to the United States for the year ending December 31st, 1888, was 50,635; value, \$1,010,574. Returns for sheep for the same period were 10,113; value, \$13,612. Total, 110,748. There has been no appearance of such since the restrictions have been enforced.

—The rear car of a Boston, Barns and Gardner Railroad train tumbled over and went down an embankment just after leaving the North Worcester, Mass., station. There were between forty and fifty persons on board, all of whom were more or less injured during the two distinct somersaults made by the car in its descent, some quite seriously.

—The Rev. Dr. W. H. R. O'Connell, pastor of Unitarian Church at East Boston, fell dead of apoplexy in the pulpit of the church on Sunday morning.

—The Rev. Dr. O'Connell was a member of the union society being held there. During his prayer he stepped back and said to one of his brother clergymen in the pulpit, "I must stop, and fall to the floor."

—The Wind or Theatre, in New York city, was burnt down. The fire broke out about midnight, and in three-quarters of an hour the building was completely gutted. Hartmann's Hotel, which adjoined the theatre, was also almost destroyed, and several buildings in the neighborhood were more or less damaged. Thirty people who were asleep in the hotel escaped without injury.

—The town of Ocala, Fla., was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

—In his report for 1888 to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent J. W. New York city reported that 227,612 pupils to be educated during the year 1888-89.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Value of Imports and Exports—Comparative Statement of the Foreign Commerce of the United States.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has submitted to the President his report of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

The total value of the imports and exports of merchandise during the year amounted to \$1,547,020,616, and was larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. This exceeds the value of the exports of merchandise over that of the imports of merchandise was \$100,658,488, as against a similar excess during the preceding fiscal year of \$29,492,658. The value of the exports of domestic merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$804,223,632 as against \$735,297,732 during the preceding year—an increase of \$68,925,900.

The value of the exports of cotton during the last fiscal year amounted to \$247,828,721, as against \$199,812,641 during the preceding fiscal year; the value of the exports of bread and breadstuffs amounted to \$208,040,530, as against \$188,071,028 during the preceding fiscal year; the value of the exports of provisions amounted to \$107,388,287, as against \$120,665,701 during the preceding fiscal year, and the value of the exports of tobacco and manufactures thereof amounted to \$220,655,229, as against \$240,869,689 during the preceding fiscal year.

The completed roll of the new House of Representatives shows two vacancies in the list.

—The report of the Supervising Specimen Collector of the Treasury shows an increase of imported merchandise has increased alarmingly during the past year.

—The United States Supreme Court rendered its decision confirming the decision of the court below dismissing the bill of A. B. Miller in what is known as the Brooklyn Bridge case.

—President Arthur pardoned Sergeant Alston, confined in the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary under a sentence of eight years imprisonment for attempting to shoot Governor Robinson, and gave him a full pardon.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

Seasonable Hints from the American Agriculturist for December.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

Going into winter quarters is the chief work here as well as elsewhere. Whatever of clearing and preparatory work that can be done now and save an hour in the rush of spring, let it be done.

Cold frames, except in severe weather, will need ventilation by lifting the sash at the top, whenever the temperature is above freezing, remove the sashes at the bottom. Remove the sash when the earth within the frame is frozen, when it may remain a week or more without doing harm. In mild weather remove it at once.

Roots, etc., in frames, should have their feet covered when the weather becomes steadily cold. Boards laid round the frame, straw, leaves, etc., used for covering, will allow the contents of the pits to be readily reached when covered with snow.

Celery is injured by slight frost, but if the mass should be covered, but will begin and the celery be hollow. The final covering, which should be about a foot thick, need not be made until the weather is really cold. Celery in boxes in the cellar must be kept as cool as possible without freezing.

Celery of the house must sometimes be used for storing vegetables and fruit, though this should be avoided if possible. It is better to have celery in the cellar, and to keep the temperature as near thirty-five degrees as possible. Cover all roots in a warm cellar with straw, and keep them dry.

Tomatoes are generally used only in the spring, but may be had all winter by storing the roots in a trench or in the cellar in a box with earth.

Squashes and Sweet Potatoes, to keep well, require a large quantity of earth. Squashes should be covered with straw, and sweet potatoes with earth. Look over the squashes occasionally, handling carefully, and remove for use those that show signs of decay.

Winter Storage.—Store away all seeds and small plants in a cool, dry place. Repair all implements and machinery. Markers, dibbles, stakes, and other garden conveniences should be made on snowy days. Markers should be made on snowy days. Markers should be made on snowy days.

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The Great Republic.

We have before us a public document of 164 pages prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, under the direction of Secretary of the Treasury, entitled "Statistical Abstract of the United States—1888, Fifth Number." Its contents are entirely made up of tables and figures relating to the various branches of commerce, immigration, shipping, the postal service, population, railroads, agriculture, coal, iron, etc. The figures are all taken from the best sources, and are of great value to the student of American history and progress. The abstract is a masterpiece of statistical compilation, and is a valuable addition to the literature of the country.

What is the great theory? The theory is that the United States is a great republic, and that the people of the United States are the people of the world. The theory is that the United States is a great republic, and that the people of the United States are the people of the world. The theory is that the United States is a great republic, and that the people of the United States are the people of the world.

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